

Blaine's Coal Lands.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

When it was first charged that Mr. Blaine was interested in the Hocking Valley mines for the purpose of holding him responsible for the troubles in that region, the Hon. H. S. Bundy wrote to Mr. Blaine and received the following answer:

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 22 1882—The Hon. H. S. Bundy; in answer to your recent favor I beg to say that I am not and never have been the owner of any coal lands or any iron lands, or lands of any character whatever, in the Hocking Valley or in any part of Ohio. Nor have I at any time owned a share of stock in any coal, iron or land company in the state of Ohio. Five years ago I loaned \$12,000 to a member of the Standard Coal Company, and took the bonds of the company as collateral. I shall be happy to transfer the bonds to any gentleman who is ambitious to pay the debt. I am interested in coal mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, but there has never been the slightest trouble with laboring men in any enterprise with which I have been connected. This I believe, covers all the points of your inquiry.

Very sincerely
JAMES G. BLAINE.

Under date of Sept. 29 J. Henry Brooks published a letter in the New York Evening Post with purpose to prove that Mr. Blaine in this letter did not state the truth. Mr. Brooks gives a circumstantial account of the organization in 1880 of the association known as the "Proprietors of the Hope furnace tract." The object was to purchase of William D. Lee, of Newark, Ohio, an undivided two-thirds interest in 10,810 acres of land in Vinton and Athens Counties, Ohio. Through Mr. Lee's solicitation Mr. Blaine (says Mr. Brooks) signed the articles of association, and subscribed for one block of stock (\$25,000). A letter from Mr. Blaine is published to show that in December 1880, he inclosed a draft on Elkins in payment of his subscription to the Hope Furnace enterprise. The Hope Furnace Association was ultimately merged into the Standard Coal and Iron Company, and copy of voucher given by Elkins in May, 1882, is published to show that he, Elkins, received of Brooks \$50,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Standard Coal and Iron Co. on account of James G. Blaine. This circumstantial account is paraded by Mr. Brooks in the New York Evening Post, and the New York Times to create the impression that Mr. Blaine did not tell the truth in his letter to Colonel Bundy. Special stress is laid upon the receipt given by Elkins in 1882, as though this clinched the business and convicted Blaine of falsehood.

On the day after the Brooks letter appeared in the Post, W. D. Lee, the party most concerned in the transaction, wrote the New York Tribune:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, Sept. 30—I have read the statement in the Evening Post of this date, signed by Henry J. Brooks, of Boston, with headlines, "Hocking Valley—Another Blaine falsehood exposed." In justice to Mr. Blaine I desire to say that his letter to the Hon. H. S. Bundy, dated Bar Harbor, Me., July 22, set forth in said statement is true. In 1880 I solicited Mr. Blaine through the Hon. Thomas Ewing, my attorney, to subscribe for one share in what was styled the "Hope Furnace Tract Association," which he did, and for which he was to pay \$25,000. This subscription was made and paid upon the condition that if at the end of two years Mr. Blaine should decide not to take the one share, then upon notice to that effect I agreed to refund the amount paid with six per cent interest, and the transaction should be regarded as a loan. At the end of the two years Mr. Blaine notified me he preferred not to take the one share, and demanded repayment of the money, which I promised to make and give him security.

The \$50,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Standard Coal and Iron Co., delivered to Mr. Elkins by Mr. Brooks, and receipted for by him on the 25th of May, 1882, as set forth in the statement of Brooks, were deposited by Mr. Brooks and myself as collateral security to secure the payment of the amount advanced or loaned to me by Mr. Blaine, and for no other purpose, and are so held to-day.

The whole transaction was of a purely business character, fair on the part of Mr. Blaine in every respect, and satisfactory to myself.

W. D. LEE.

The reader will observe that Mr. Blaine subscribed for but did not take nor hold the stock, and that the statement in his letter to Bundy refers in a general way to the very transaction described at length by Brooks.

The Mr. Ewing referred to in Mr. Lee's letter is Gen. Tom Ewing, who in 1879 was Democratic candidate for Governor in Ohio. Of Mr. Blaine he says:

He is my kinsman and my intimate friend. In every private relation of life—as son, husband, father, friend—I know me kinder, purer, better man; and among our public men he stands unsurpassed as an embodiment of the spirit and genius of the American people. I don't believe if every letter he ever wrote and every word he ever uttered were published to the world that they could fasten on him a single act or thought of official corruption. If a man be true in all private relations, as from his boyhood I have known him to be, he is not likely to be false to the people.

Irishmen for Blaine

The letter printed below was handed to the Albany Journal by Michael Garrity, who lives on Clinton avenue in that city, and who is a son of the writer. The letter is addressed to Bernard Garrity, another son living there. In conversation, Mr. Michael Garrity assured the Journal that protection is the great issue which is producing a revolution in the Irish vote this year. He said: "The Irish understand free trade; they ought to, for they have paid for their knowledge." The writer of the letter was born in Ireland near the beginning of the century and is now 82 years old. He is in vigorous possession of all his faculties and still takes a keen interest in current events as may be seen from a perusal of his letter.

If he does not state his reasons with all the rhetorical polish which is at the command of the leading Independent cranks in Boston and New York, he gives them with force and directness. His Irish readers will find no difficulty in grasping his meaning. His appeal should be effective with Bernard and with all others who still hesitate to abandon a party which has never rendered them the slightest service:

SPENCERTOWN, Columbia county Sept. 22, 1884.

DEAR SON—Years of the 18th is before me. The information you ask for I will endeavor to give. You ask if it is true that I have forsaken the Democratic party. My answer is no. Had you asked was I supporting the Republican candidates I would answer yes. For thirty-four years I stood by the Democratic party. In every campaign in that time I've devoted time and money to the canvass. I've seen the result of many a contest—contests that seemed to me at the beginning a forlorn hope, yet I never gave up in despair. I've done everything in my power for the advancement of the principles of the party; yet when it comes to an issue of this kind with which we have to deal to-day, I am too Democratic to vote for Mr. Cleveland.

The reasons you ask for providing I was against him, I will not attempt to give in this letter. They are too numerous. You might ask why do I work against him. Accept this as a slight reason; and before giving it I will call attention to the fact that I am an American at heart. I gave three sons to the government in the late war because I was to old to fill one of their places. One went with the ninety-first New York, another with the eighteenth, another with the gallant sixty-ninth. Much as I loved them, I was willing they should go, that the country of my adoption might live—that the flag that gave protection to the Irish exiles might float triumphant to the breeze, and demand respect wherever it was unfurled. But the question of to-day as I view it, is this; Cleveland means English rule. Cleveland means an insult to the flag that cost us the best blood of our country to protect.

You might reason with those that have not suffered, but I felt English rule in '47, '48 and '49. I was a rebel then in Ireland; I served my time in Rosecommon prison and wore chains, because I lifted my voice against the government of England, because I protested against wholesale butchery of innocent people and because I protested against what appeared to me a determined effort to exterminate the Irish race. I was arrested not more than six hours after my marriage with your mother on a charge I had nothing to do with. This is one of the many reasons I could give to show why I have no love for the English government. That is a sample of English law and English justice. Now, you cannot wonder that I will not support a party that eaters to England.

You cannot wonder that I will not support a party whose platform calls for free trade. Had you lived in the old country as I have you would know and you would feel what a curse free-trade is. I will say nothing against Mr. Cleveland, but against his platform I must protest.

The Argus of your city contradicts the statement that the Irish voters of Chatham declare themselves for Blaine and Logan. Yet the Tribune is correct. Mr. Manning of the Argus is wrong. Understand, every one comprising the club has been a life long Democrat who never made a scratch on a Democratic ticket, and it is a fact that at the first meeting we enrolled sixty-four men, and they are men. They are men who freely admit that they are indebted to the Democratic party—men who admit that the party has held a mortgage on them for the last twenty years and men enough to pay their debts in November and raise the mortgage which has fettered them so long.

I'm sorry to see you still cling to the Cleveland party in this issue. You are the only one of my six sons who has not of his own free will and for his country's good declared himself for the greatest of statesmen, James G. Blaine. But you are the youngest of the family, and I will not deal harshly with you. In my judgment I say of you and those that think as you do; "Forgive them, they know not what they do." Please call at the Journal office and say that the Chatham Irish Blaine and Logan club not only flourishes to-day but will after the election in November. Trusting some Irishman may convert you into the right path in politics, I am as ever

Your father,
JOHN GARRITY.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

A good many states have been growing persimmons, but Ohio will knock down the fruit next Tuesday.

The Prohibitionists of the Fifth Illinois District decided to support Reuben Ellwood, the Republican nominee for Congress.

The political complexion of the Pittsburgh conference of the Methodist Episcopal church is as follows: Cleveland, 5; St. John, 25; Blaine, 170.

Cleveland was not originally nominated to please Democrats, but to please sore headed Republicans, and they are not half pleased, either.

David Davis told the members of a Republican delegation who called on him at Bloomington, Ill., that he was heartily with them in this campaign.

The object of Grover Cleveland's visit to Buffalo last week was probably to see whether Blaine left any Independents in the place. His own ward, city, county and state are all going against Cleveland in November.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, is now 74 years of age. His state now furnishes the oldest Senator in years and the oldest in term of office, and is the only state that holds its united representation in the Senate of eighteen years ago.

Another broad hint to the Democracy is seen in the defeat of Congressman Vance, of North Carolina, because of his free trade. Just set it down as a fact that the southern states are moving toward protection, and when they come into line away goes the free trade Democracy.

Grover Cleveland is a good enough free trader for Frank Hurd, a good enough protectionist for Samuel J. Randall, and a good enough straddler for Editor Pulitzer, of the New York World. This is the advantage of having a candidate with duplex, movable principles.

At the National Convention of "Drummers," at Louisville Thursday night, Joseph Mulhatten, of Kentucky, was nominated for President of the United States, and Z. T. Collier, of Ohio, for Vice President. The platform favors drummers, workmen, and prohibition, and the claim is made that they can poll about 5,000,000 votes.

The ovation to Blaine and Logan at Cincinnati Thursday evening is described in the dispatches as one of the greatest events in the history of that city. Governor Cleveland reached Buffalo about 9 o'clock Thursday evening, and, notwithstanding a heavy rainstorm prevailed, he was greeted by his friends and neighbors in truly royal style.

The Prohibition candidates in the Second New York Assembly District has withdrawn in favor of the Republican nominee.

It is said there was a large and respectable meeting of the seventh district Republican kickers held in secret at St. Clair the other night. There were two persons there, one being large and the other respectable. The respectable man was there by accident.

The Democratic majority in Ohio last year was 12,629. But Democrats don't want to estimate on last year; they want to run back four or eight years ago.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut says he thinks the republicans will carry New Jersey and is quite positive that Blaine will carry New York, Ohio, Indiana and Massachusetts.

The English complain very much of the hard times, and say that things are duller than they have been at any time since 1879. But they have free trade there in quantities to make Waterson and Morrison's party smile all over.

Democracy is Chaos.

From the Inter Ocean.

The country cannot too deeply ponder the fearful significance of the point made by Mr. Blaine in his brief speech at Toledo. No more weighty utterance has been given to the country since President Lincoln's pithy speech at Gettysburg. Mr. Blaine said:

There is not one great measure that the Republican party has adopted, nor one great step the party has taken since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861, that the Democratic party has not opposed and has not considered unconstitutional. So that to-day to remand the government of the United States to the control of the Democracy is not merely a change of parties. It is a total reversal of the entire policy that has distinguished the Government of the United States since 1861.

Apply Mr. Blaine's point in practice. If the Democratic doctrine is true, that a protective tariff is unconstitutional, then an importer has the right to simply nullify the statute and demand his goods be laid on the wharf without paying a cent of duty. Every Democratic collector in every American port would be bound to close the doors of his custom house, and order his clerks to perform no other duties than to draw on Treasury for their salaries, for all import duties are unconstitutional, since there is not a duty left in the tariff act that is not in some degree protective. The simple carrying out of the Democratic doctrine for one day would end the solvency of the United States, reduce its bonds to a dead level with Confederate scrip, destroy the value of greenbacks and National bank notes, and send gold as measured in paper currency not merely up to 280, as it was when Grant defeated the Democratic party on the Rapidan, but would send gold, as measured in Federal paper, up to 2,800. The Democratic party has never ceased to denounce the abolition of slavery and the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution as unconstitutional. If so they are void and no legal barrier intervenes between the backs of 4,000,000 blacks at the south and the lash of the man owner. It is hardly necessary to carry the illustration further to indicate that if the Democracy return to power they must either eat their words and abandon all their fundamental principles or resolve the country into chaos.

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